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nets-making, artificial flowers, brush-making, needle-polishing, cordage-making, and the manufacture of toys.

In school, the author says, we aim to have the children sit erect and easy; but what avails this if at home they are bent low over their work for hours and hours? As a remedy against the evils the author suggests a law forbidding the employment of any child under twelve years either at home or outside, and their employment in any industrial or agricultural occupation; further, that children fourteen years old shall not be employed during vacation for more than five hours daily, with one hour's intermission.

To the writer it seems that a book review without criticism or comment is incomplete. While it must be admitted that the study presented by Mr. Kraus is very instructive, as exposing glaring defects, not to say barbarism and cruelty, in the treatment of children of the poorer classes, yet it would appear that the author's criticism of the statistical report of the Imperial Central Commission is not well considered. The question is: Where was the line drawn by either party? The commission, it seems, has enumerated all children employed in gainful occupations, either industrial or agricultural, and legally excused from school attendance. The teachers, on the other hand, reported on all children known to them to be employed in some form, either at home or by strangers, regardless of their regular school attendance. This much for the great difference in the two reports.

While the author's desire to suppress child labor is very laudable, yet it would seem that he is too radical in his demands, inasmuch as he sees great harm in any sort of employment for a child under twelve years. The golden middle road, it seems, would in this case, be the right thing.

JULIUS MOERSCH.

Que faut-il faire de nos industries à domicile? By MAURICE ANSIAUX. Brussels-Leipzig: Misch & Thron, 1904. 12mo, pp. 130.

In this work Mr. Ansiaux, a Belgian economist, discusses home industries and their economic and social effects, as compared with the modern system of centralization. His review terminates in the declaration that since the application of motive power to the manufacturing processes of articles heretofore created by home industries,

manufacturers and workmen alike have been benefited ; the workman having been raised to a higher social level, fostering contentment and good citizenship. Squalid, insanitary family workshops have had to give way to large and well-ventilated factories ; working hours have been reduced, and working conditions improved. The factory worker of today receives better pay than his predecessor working under the system of small workroom and sweatshops. As a further evolution, it is stated that a paternal government protects the factory employee while at work, and fraternal societies care for him when out of work, disabled, or sick.

Home industries, at one time a very important factor in the economic household of European countries, are disappearing, says the author. Mr. Le Play, the French economist, in his work *Les ouvriers des deux mondes* first called attention to this fact. France in 1896 had 118,747 persons, or 41,689 males and 77,058 females, engaged in home industrial work. In Germany in the same year 732,774 persons were so employed. Belgium, particularly Brabant, for centuries back has been celebrated for its hand-made laces ; in 1875, 150,000 females were engaged in this industry, but in 1896 their number had dwindled to 47,000. The introduction of lace-making machinery, its gradual improvement, and the application of motive power have forced the working-people out of this industry into others. Machine-made lace today is of such perfection and fineness that it altogether has taken the place of hand-made lace. The claim of some persons is that instructing young working-people in the finer arts of hand-work and supplying the small workshops with cheap motive power will not help to revive lace-making as a home industry. The province of Flanders has been known throughout the world for its weaveries, but of 74,000 persons engaged in that industry in 1840 only 10,000 remained in 1896. Other home industries — for instance, cotton-weaving, the manufacture of cutlery, nail-forging, straw-braiding, etc. — have been almost completely superseded by the modern factory process.

Representations have been made to the government to resuscitate the home industries of Belgium as a means of improving the social conditions, the morality, and the home life of the industrial classes. To this end there have been recommended the education and training of young people in art and hand-work, a protective tariff for all articles of home manufacture, against similar goods of factory make, and the supplying of the small shops with motive power.

The department of labor charged two experts with studying the conditions of the watchmakers of Switzerland, the silk weaveries at Lyons, and the cutleries of St. Étienne, all of which are conducted on the home-industrial plan with motive power furnished. Both delegates, the author says, although at the outset supporters of the plan, came to the conclusion that no such innovation could save the Belgian home industries. Neither a special tariff for hand-made laces nor the marking of machine-made laces as "imitation" could stimulate this former home industry.

With reference to wages in home-industrial work the author cites the following: Women engaged in lace-work earn as little as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per hour. In the straw-braiding industry no one is paid over 10 cents per day. Glove-makers receive from 20 to 24 cents daily wages; cutlery-makers, from 35 to 40 cents. The best-paid are shoemakers, earning from 60 to 80 cents a day. The weavers of Sleswick earn from \$1.25 to 1.50 per week.

In conclusion, Mr. Ansiaux expresses it as his opinion that socialism has been able to take such deep root in Belgium on account of the extensiveness of home industries, with their attendant miseries and demoralizing effects.

J. M.

Le travail de nuit des femmes dans l'industrie. Published by the International Association for Legal Protection of Workingmen. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. xlii + 384.

This is a collection of reports from factory inspectors for twenty-three European cities, besides Albany, N. Y., and Tokio, Japan. It contains a great deal of valuable and reliable information as to the industries which employ women at night, the number employed and wages received, the industries which prohibit the labor of women, the dates of laws to that effect or the obstacles to legal prohibition of night labor by women, the enforcement of laws where they do exist, and the organization and methods of inspection of factories. Some of the reports also tell what industries give out home work, what compensation it receives, and how it compares with work done in factories. Most of the reports discuss the effects of night work upon health, upon family life, and upon the industry itself.

The introduction by Professor Étienne Bauer, director of the International Labor Bureau, sketches the history of efforts to sup-